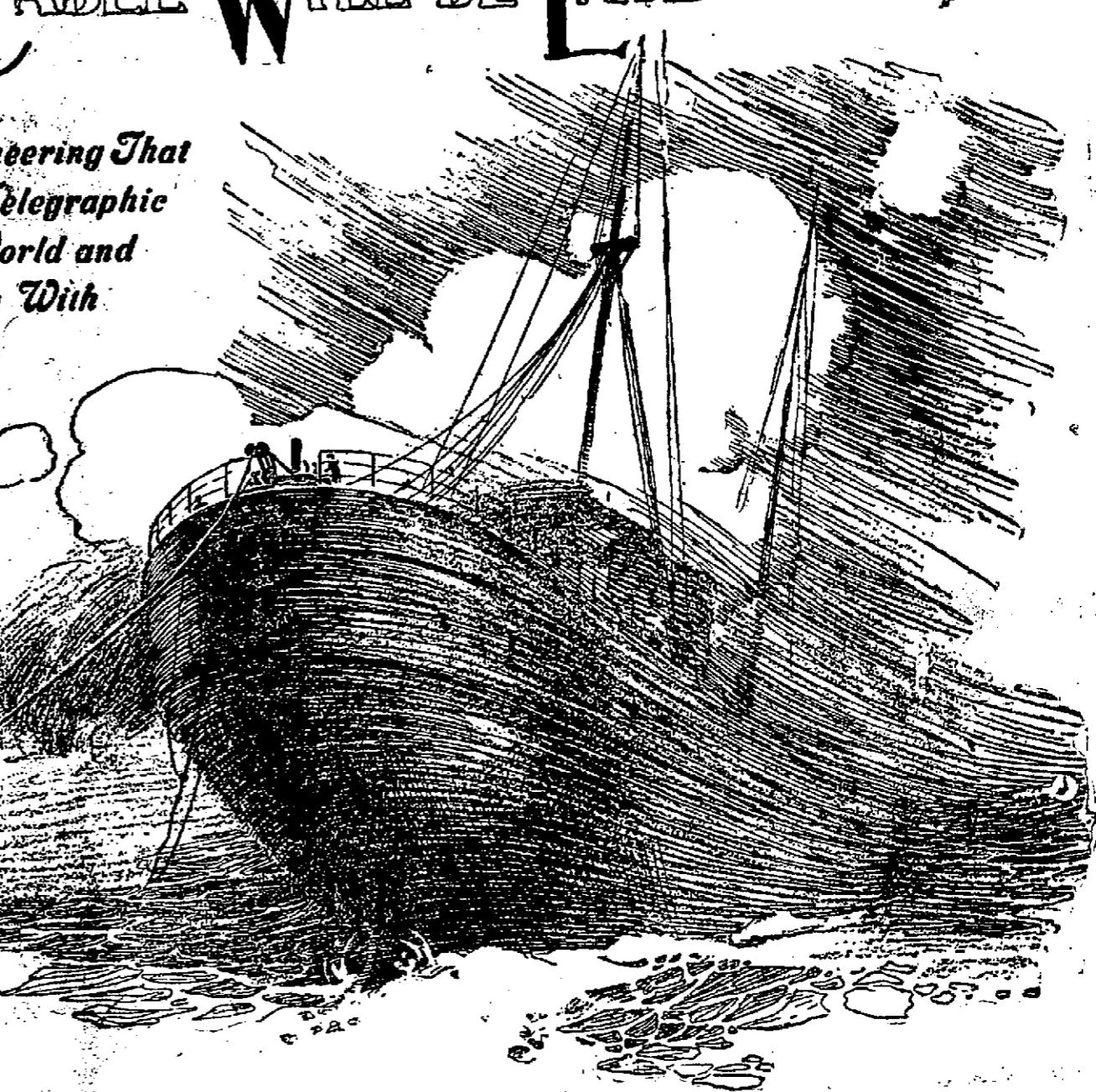


HOW THE NEW PACIFIC CABLE WILL BE LAID

Stupendous Feat of Engineering That Will Complete the Telegraphic Band Around the World and Connect California With the Orient.

JOHN W. MACKAY.

PHOTO BY TABER.



The Examiner.

WASHINGTON STAR DENOUNCES THE ANTI-DOLE MOVEMENT

AT LAST the Pacific cable is to be laid—and by a Californian. The Commercial Pacific Cable Company, composed of John W. Mackay, Clarence H. Mackay, Edward C. Platt, Albert Beck, George G. Ward, Albert B. Chandler and William W. Cook, having been duly incorporated, announces that within nine months cable communication with Hawaii will be established, and in two years from now we shall be in electric touch with the Philippines.

The route will be from San Francisco to Honolulu, thence to the Midway islands, to Guam and to the east coast of Luzon. The cable will be 6,912 miles long, completing the telegraphic system of the entire globe, and making a total of 164,586 miles, all of which, excepting 16,171 miles, is controlled by private individuals.

At the coming session of Congress a bill will be introduced to push through the construction of the cable.

The estimate of cost by Rear Admiral Bradford of the Naval Bureau of Equipment is \$10,000,000.

The special demands by the Government on this cable will be reduced rates and absolute control over the line in time of war.

The laying of a trans-oceanic cable is a stupendous task and one full of thrilling and picturesque incident.

The cable itself consists, first, of a core which comprises the conductor made of a strand of copper wires and the insulating covering generally made of gutta-percha, but occasionally of India rubber to prevent the escape of electricity.

Then comes a layer of tanned jute yarn laid over the gutta-percha to protect it from the sheathing of steel wires over which come again jute yarn and a bituminous compound. The sheathing varies in type with the depth of the water in which it is laid. The deepest type has a sheathing of many small steel wires; then through several intermediate types the sheathing wires become gradually large until finally at the shore end the deep sea sheathed cable is again sheathed with strands, each made up of three steel wires set triangularly. It will be noticed, however, that the core is the same throughout.

The copper wires for the conductor are twisted up together or stranded. They are then passed through the covering machine, by which the gutta-

percha is squeezed round the conductor in a continuous envelope touching it throughout. The coil is then served with jute yarns, which are laid spirally round it, forming an elastic soft bedding for the sheathing wires. These latter, as well as the outer serving and compound, are put on in one machine.

The served coil, passes through a hollow shaft of a circular skeleton frame work of iron, to large circular iron tanks, in which it is kept under water. The rate of manufacture is unusually rapid, being for the deep-sea type more than five nautical miles (a nautical mile, 2,029 yards) per machine in twenty-four hours; and as the manufacture is carried on continuously day and night with ten-cable machines in operation all at once it will be seen that from fifty to fifty-five nautical miles can be turned out in every twenty-four hours.

The last cable that was made for Mr. Mackay several years ago, which stretched across the Atlantic 2,201 nautical miles in length, aggregated a total of 5,460 tons in weight, made up of the following compound parts: Copper wire, 495 tons; gutta-percha, 315 tons; jute yarn, 575 tons; steel wire, 3,000 tons and compound and tar, 1,075 tons. Over three times as much material will be required for the Pacific cable.

The cable ship itself is a vessel of strange interior arrangement, specially designed for the purpose. It is not only a huge storage department, but a big floating workshop as well.

In the hold there are three immense iron tanks, similar to the land tanks at the manufactory, thirty-four feet in diameter, for the storage of the cable, each having a conical core for guiding the cable when it is being paid out.

The space within these cores is utilized to hold fresh water. The capacity of its tanks in the regular cable ship is about 1,400 tons of cable, this being the equivalent of about 100 miles of inshore cable.

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Hawaiian Gazette.

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WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
Per Month \$50
Per Month, Foreign 75
Per Year 500
Per Year, Foreign 600
—Payable Invariably in Advance.

A. W. PEARSON,
Manager.

FRIDAY OCTOBER 11,

Uncle Sam will open a strictly temperance bar at Pearl Harbor. Nothing but water there.

The chances favor the success of the American yacht, though the British cup-chaser is a foeman not to be despised.

The late strikers must feel a touch of paralysis when they learn that the steel trust, during the six months in which the strike occurred, made a clean profit of \$50,000,000.

It is a mistake to give beggars alms in that it makes a trade of mendicancy. Such people should be sent to the agent of the Associated Charities. Money for the help of the deserving poor should go there rather than to the casual stranger who asks for it.

The opening of the coffin of Abraham Lincoln in the presence of a large number of people seems to have been an exhibition of vulgar curiosity. Robert Lincoln's protest was natural but it was overridden and the remains of the martyr were shown to a crowd. Fortunately for the honor of Illinois no admission fee was charged.

We have not yet heard an answer to the question: What would happen to American army officers who went to a German port, domestic or colonial, and made soundings and photographs of its maritime approaches? "German-American," whoever he may be, might better spend his time on this query than in misquoting Harry Evans.

When the army and navy establish themselves at Pearl Harbor there will be a large and valuable increase in the white population of Hawaii. Twelve hundred employees on the naval reservation, a number which has been named in the estimates, would mean a new American community of from four to six thousand persons exclusive of enlisted men and their families.

It would be like President Roosevelt, in case he visits the Pacific Coast after the cable has been laid, to come and see Hawaii. He is a man of innovations and there is no law compelling him to stay on the mainland to the exclusion of an insular part of the Union. As an expansionist it would seem to be his duty and pleasure to get into personal touch with America's new possessions.

There was a movement against vaccination in Hawaii some years ago and it succeeded so well that, when smallpox came in, three thousand people lost their lives. After that, vaccination grew popular and other entries of the scourge were not signalized by large losses of life. Smallpox in Europe used to claim tens of thousands of victims, but now, owing in the main to vaccination, the malady figures modestly in the vital statistics of every civilized race. These are facts to remember when it is again proposed to leave Hawaii open to the pitted pestilence.

The Democratic and Mugwump parties which fought annexation and expansion are seizing upon Judge Humphreys' cheap falsehoods about the Dole government to prove that the Republican policy of adding to the national possessions is a failure. They take great comfort in Humphreys' lying "revelations" and scourge the Republican party for the sins of which he accuses it. Between Cleveland Democrats and Mugwumps on the Mainland and Monarchs here, Humphreys has almost as many admirers as Judas Iscariot once obtained among the rabble of Jerusalem.

The best news we have lately heard from Washington is that the President, misled by Humphreys' falsehoods, may order a commission to look into the Territorial government. No friend of Gov. Dole or opponent of Humphreys could ask for anything better than that. There will be no unchallenged lying when the commission comes. Instead there will be such a vindication of the brazen scamp who disgraces the bench of the First Circuit Court as to assure good government here for some years to come. We imagine that Humphreys will do his best to head off the commission. What he wants is for the President to take his word at conditions here and let matters go at that.

The Koreans have it largely in their power to defend it and naturally it is a "place of strength" and better hands. If the Japanese were to seize it as seems probable now that Russia has taken Manchuria, they will be pretty certain to develop the great natural resources of the Hwang-King region. This would be a great advantage to the Republic and the world. The economic needs of the Republic are such that no country ought to be allowed to develop its natural resources in the hands of its own scoundrels. Nobody is entitled to use a rich area of the common earth as a mere dumping ground when its only use is to be found in returning to the people the value of the land it occupies. The Republic and the world are entitled to the wealth of the world's great natural resources.

BRACING CLIMATES AT HOME.

It is a pity that the people of Hawaii have not yet utilized in more than a scant and casual way the advantages which their own group of islands gives to those who periodically need a change of climate. It is the testimony of the doctors that white people, born and brought up in northern latitudes, cannot live in the tropics for many years at a stretch without coming to require a climatic antidote for the emanation which life in an endless summer begets. So well is theory borne out by experience that those who have the means and leisure make frequent trips to the mainland. Unfortunately means and leisure are for the few, yet the many are quite as susceptible as their more fortunate brethren to the weakening effects of unchangeable solar heat. To the two questions: What shall the stay-at-home class do? and Is it necessary for the rich to go away from Hawaii for a different air? the varied climates of this group give an easy and conclusive answer.

There are climates as bracing in some of the islands as can be found anywhere on the Pacific coast. Altitude takes the place of latitude and brings down the scale of travel distances. Given good roads and a convenient inn, and the sun-tired dweller in lowland Hawaii might take his Thanksgiving dinner among the frosts and his Christmas banquet among the snows. There is a climate on the Kona coast of Hawaii as bracing and as full of life as any in the world. On the upper reaches of the highest mountains one may, in the midwinter months, feel the joy of the blizzard and the need of furs and a rousing fire. At Olinde and other places on the rolling uplands of Maui one finds clear, sharp autumnal weather in August—weather that revives the nerves, brightens the eye, reddens the cheeks and clears the brain. The forests with their rare medicaments are ours to enjoy as well as the sea with its savor of health and strength. But forests and altitudes are kept from the use of the many by the trouble in getting to them and in finding accommodations when they are reached.

The people of Hawaii could not spend money in a better way than by making their natural sanitarians accessible. What is needed is to open the road to places at an elevation of 5,000 feet and upwards, provide reasonable accommodations there and induce transportation agencies to make cheap excursion rates to reach them. Maui is near enough to Oahu to get the large visitation from this city and island which it assuredly deserves. Upon the sides of majestic Haleakala, any climate one wants, except the tropical, may be found. The climates range between the coolness of the northern spring to the boreal stress of the northern winter; they offer the attractions of the temperature of the California foothills, mountain valleys and Sierran cliffs in turn. And yet how little we appreciate them. Those who can afford the trip go to San Francisco or Lake Tahoe or Banff; those who cannot go so far afield have to turn their backs on the inviting altitudes of Hawaii and stay at home in the mosquito belt, paying doctor's bills and longing for better things. It is a pretty unreasonable way to live but the people of lowland Hawaii have been doing it for a long time.

WHY THERE ARE LYNCHINGS.

Every mail from the coast brings its story of lynchings. It is significant that these tales no longer get the most conspicuous columns in the newspapers or the most impressive type. They have become too common to be remarkable. Only when accompanied by the incidents of torture at the stake do they dominate, with their peculiar horror, the ordinary news of the day.

The reason for lynching is clear on a brief consideration of any of the cases in point. It is due to a breakdown of the criminal laws of the country and there is reason to wonder not that so many lynchings occur but that so few criminals are punished by mobs. The laws against murder have come to be wholly inefficient. The annual slaughter in the United States has reached fearful proportions. Over 10,000 persons are killed each year by their fellow men, yet the legal hangings are rare.

Seventeen hundred Boer prisoners are about to arrive at Bombay. The stars of the Grau Opera Company have returned to New York.

Admiral Sampson has surrendered control of the Boston navy yard.

The government will make no more bond purchases for the present.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Vanderbilt are expecting a visit from the stork.

Seventeen hundred Boer prisoners are about to arrive at Bombay.

The stars of the Grau Opera Company have returned to New York.

Secretary Gage intimates that Hay will not remain long in the Cabinet.

The Chicago elevated road employees have struck for an increase of pay.

The net earnings of the steel combine for six months is over \$50,000,000.

Mormons have secured hundreds of acres in Oregon to establish a colony.

The mayor of Portland, Ore., was relieved of his watch and chain by footpads.

Ambassador Choate has been granted leave of absence to visit Washington.

Another revolution is reported to be in Hayti. The situation is said to be serious.

J. L. Bell, assistant gold commissioner for Klondike district, has been suspended.

Marie Sanford, once a famous actress, is now living in Philadelphia, in poverty.

Chinese are crossing the northern border of the United States in the disguise of priests.

A runaway trolley car at Burlington, Ia., crashed into a freight train, killing Mrs. Charles Kupfer.

The bodies of four sailors, drowned in Bering Sea, have been found on the beach at Port Safety.

H. M. Allen is being held in San Francisco on suspicion of being a notorious confidence man.

The Municipal Art Society may build a model city within the limits of the St. Louis World's Fair.

Russian Prince Victor Nakachidze was committed to an Italian prison because he is an anarchist.

James Brady, who assaulted a little girl at Helena, Mont., was taken from jail by a mob and hanged.

Thousands of people will be compelled to winter in Nome because of lack of steamship accommodations.

General Corbin denies any connection with the proposed hemp company which has caused a scandal.

Miss Abby Aldrich, the bride of young Rockefeller, has received as a gift a \$50,000 diamond tiara.

Scott McKeown has inherited \$16,000 and his actress wife, Dorothy Studbaker, has returned to him.

The Treasury Department has issued a warning that a new counterfeit five-dollar certificate is in circulation.

Defrauding Cashier Hopner, of the Faber Penel Company of New York, has been arrested in Buenos Ayres.

For the first time the elections for the Hungarian Parliament were not interfered with by the authorities.

Congressman Julius Kahn and Surgeon General Sternberg arrived at San Francisco in the transport Thomas.

Frank Hoffman said to have robbed the Southern Pacific of thousands of dollars is under arrest in Sacramento.

James Murphy shot and killed Ed Stanton, the betrayer of the former.

sister in the streets of San Francisco.

Chinese rebels sacked a mission and attacked a city, near Culion. Chinese troops have been sent to suppress them.

An investigation is being made into the charges against Major Hristian.

U. S. A. relative to the Manila hemp ranch.

Ex-Captain Neill U. S. A. was convicted of forgery in San Francisco. He is to be tried on a charge of embezzlement.

Private Justice, Eleventh Avenue, is to be drummed out of the army for

the Republic and the world for

the sake of the world's great

and enlarge the opportunities of man

kind. The world belongs to those fit

to occupy it and to make it a bet

ter place to live in.

Scrofula

This root of many evils—

Glandular tumors, abscesses, pimples and other cutaneous eruptions, sore ears, inflamed eyelids, rickets, dyspepsia, catarrh, readiness to catch cold and inability to get rid of it easily, paleness, nervousness and other ailments including the consumptive tendency.

Can be completely and permanently removed, no matter how young or old the sufferer.

Hood's Sarsaparilla was given the daughter of Silas Vernon, Wawarsing, N. Y., who had broken out with scrofula sores all over her face and head. The first bottle helped her and when she had taken six the sores were all healed and her face was smooth. He writes that she has never shown any sign of the scrofula recurring.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Promises to cure and keeps the promise. Ask your druggist for it today and accept no substitute.

NEWS OF WORLD CONDENSED

Marquis Ito is at Victoria. The German Empress is quite ill. Nome is crowded with indigent miners.

A French mission has departed for Abyssinia.

Senator Beveridge has returned from the Philippines.

Blanche Bates is ill with malarial fever at Detroit.

Rabbi Herman Bories, a forty-niner, died in Portland.

Gresham, Wash., was practically wiped out by fire.

Two millions are the national surplus for September.

Fort Hall Indian reservation is to be opened for settlement.

The Chinese would collect taxes on all imports into China.

Colonel Bisbee has been promoted to brigadier generalship.

A salt trust has been formed under the laws of New Jersey.

Seventeen miners perished in a Naimo colliery explosion.

J. H. Haverly, the famous minstrel leader, died at Salt Lake.

Lady Hope has sent her New York lawyer a beautiful kimono.

Destructive floods in Spain have washed away whole villages.

The Sperry flour mill at Marysville, Cal., was destroyed by fire.

B. F. Sides, a San Francisco broker, ended his life with a bullet.

The California Prune Association has declared a dividend of \$200,000.

Edward Edwards, a California pioneer, died in Oakland recently.

Fort Canby, at the mouth of the Columbia, is to be abandoned.

Soldiers are deserting in large numbers from Fort Grant, Arizona.

Admiral Sampson has surrendered control of the Boston navy yard.

The government will make no more bond purchases for the present.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Vanderbilt are expecting a visit from the stork.

Seventeen hundred Boer prisoners are about to arrive at Bombay.

The stars of the Grau Opera Company have returned to New York.

Secretary Gage intimates that Hay will not remain long in the Cabinet.

The Chicago elevated road employees have struck for an increase of pay.

The net earnings of the steel combine for six months is over \$50,000,000.

Mormons have secured hundreds of acres in Oregon to establish a colony.

The mayor of Portland, Ore., was relieved of his watch and chain by footpads.

Ambassador Choate has been granted leave of absence to visit Washington.

Another revolution is reported to be in Hayti. The situation is said to be serious.

J. L. Bell, assistant gold commissioner for Klondike district, has been suspended.

Marie Sanford, once a famous actress, is now living in Philadelphia, in poverty.

Chinese are crossing the northern border of the United States in the disguise of priests.

A runaway trolley car at Burlington, Ia., crashed into a freight train, killing Mrs. Charles Kupfer.

The bodies of four sailors, drowned in Bering Sea, have been found on the beach at Port Safety.

H. M. Allen is being held in San Francisco on suspicion of being a notorious confidence man.

The Municipal Art Society may build a model city within the limits of the St. Louis World's Fair.

Russian Prince Victor Nakachidze was committed to an Italian prison because he is an anarchist.

James Brady, who assaulted a little girl at Helena, Mont., was taken from jail by a mob and hanged.

Thousands of people will be compelled to winter in Nome because of lack of steamship accommodations.

General Corbin denies any connection with the proposed hemp company which has caused a scandal.

Miss Abby Aldrich, the bride of young Rockefeller, has received as a gift a \$50,000 diamond tiara.

Scott McKeown has inherited \$16,000 and his actress wife, Dorothy Studbaker, has returned to him.

OYSTER CAN GROW HERE

Protection Needed Against Its Enemies.

OYSTERS, if properly protected from their enemies, the starfish and crab, can be grown in Hawaiian waters as successfully as in any other waters on both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. The recent investigations of the experiments in oyster cultivation in Pearl Harbor showed that the oysters had not lived and the experiment to all intents was pronounced a failure. W. N. Armstrong, who has had wide experience in the propagation of oysters along the Atlantic coast, fails to see that the result of this experiment proves that the cultivation of the bivalves cannot be carried on successfully if the same precautions as are employed by the French cultivators are established here. Time and patience are two attributes in the raising of oysters which are essentials which must be taken into consideration.

"The conditions for raising oysters in Pearl Harbor," said Mr. Armstrong yesterday, "are wholly favorable. The existence of shell mounds at various places in the harbor indicates that the oyster flourished here at some previous time. They were of an excellent shape although the shells appear to be thicker than the ordinary ones owing probably to the existence of so much lime in the water. That part of the Island of Oahu was thrown up by some eruption, a distance of some thirty feet, and probably all the oysters were then destroyed, and there has been no growth since then that has amounted to anything. The oyster flourishes in the tropics as well as in the temperate zones. An excellent quality is found in Tahiti. The late British Commissioner Hawes stated that he had found quite an abundance of fine oysters on the coast of Tahiti. In the Gulf of California very large and luscious oysters are found. On both sides of Cuba there are excellent oysters. They flourish in warm waters. In the Gulf of Mexico all along down the coast of Texas to the Mexican line they are found in quantities. It is conceded, however, that the oyster of the tropics is not quite as fine as that obtained in the colder regions."

"The water of Pearl Harbor contains just the proper mixture of salt and fresh water to produce a good oyster. It is of the same quality as the water of the Chesapeake Bay in which the largest quantities of oysters in the United States are produced. Prof. Agassiz, when he was here two or three years ago, looked into the matter and agreed that there was no reason why the oysters should not flourish here as well as elsewhere and strongly advised that experiments be made."

"But the oyster in every country has to fight its enemies. In Long Island Sound where the finest quality are found for the eastern American market, the starfish is so destructive that it at times imperils the industry. Cases are known where a body of starfish have settled on a body of oysters and have destroyed in twenty-four hours as many as 30,000 bushels. In the Bay of San Francisco the same difficulties are met with, and probably the most expensive oyster grounds in the United States are in San Francisco Bay because they have to be protected by upright planks driven into the mud like a stockade so that the starfish cannot penetrate it. In the event of the loss of a single plank starfish would certainly get in and destroy large quantities. These enemies have largely interfered with the growth of the oyster industry in the waters around California."

"Small experiments have been made in oyster growing in Pearl Harbor but they have not been conducted intelligently or with skill, and it is not surprising there has been no success in the venture. All the oysters that have been planted there have not been protected from the crabs and starfish and perhaps other fish. The difficulties of raising oysters here cannot be any greater than in the bay of San Francisco and in some parts of the Eastern States where protection is obtained only at vast expense."

"Probably the French system of oyster culture would be the most successful in the Hawaiian Islands. If a fish pond covering half an acre, was properly prepared and the sides either cemented or walled in to prevent the crabs or starfish from coming in, and the communication between the harbor and pond made through thin wire sleeves so as to permit the free ingress and egress of water at all times, there would be every reason to believe the oyster would thrive. After the oysters were planted in the pond they would have to become acclimated, for experience shows that oysters will not breed immediately after removal, and in some cases they will not breed for two or three years. If the oysters thrive, as they will thrive, and experience shows they do thrive here, then after the acclimation has set in the breeding will take place. Then if the enemies are carefully excluded, the spat or spawn will fix itself to any rocks or smooth substances that may be in the pond. These spawn would be removed after a few months to another pond and the small oysters given more room. This is the French system which is practiced with great success for the Parisian market."

"There one class of laborers does nothing but to catch the spawn of the oyster and when it is the size of a pea it is sold to another class of laborers to plant these small oysters in rows in the bottom of ponds and then trans-fer them from time to time to larger ones only recently that the right was secured



MANCHURIA'S MINERALS

Gold Mines May Be of Great Value.

"Manchuria is a very valuable country," said Mr. L. W. Smith, of San Francisco, last evening, in discussing the East, at the Hawaiian Hotel. Mr. Smith is a Californian, whose connection with the Russian Fur Company has taken him to Northern Siberia during the past year, and who, on his way home, has stopped here to look into the conditions of sugar and labor. Continuing, he said: "There is no way to estimate the mineral wealth of that country, for the whole of it has not been exploited as yet."

"The mines of Korea will yet surprise the world with their wealth. In conversation with a member of the engineering staff of the American company which has the concession in the north of Korea, just a few miles from the boundary line of Manchuria, he expressed the opinion that the developments in that section of the country would be very great, and that when the Manchurian mineral was developed there would be found even greater wealth. The ores are not of high grade, but it is the belief that the ledges when they are found will be of immense extent. His description of the country leads me to believe that there is simply a succession of low, rolling hills, lower even than the California foothills, and he said that in every valley there is found some gold in the stratum above the bedrock. So far, this is not worked, as the stratum is light, and there is no way to tunnel for this gold, the ground being simply light soil, which gives way in the presence of rain."

"It is very probable that there will be much wealth found in the entire Manchurian district. The general opinion in the East is that once Russia has taken over that territory the country will be made purely Russian district. The railroad down through the country is doing much for this end, and the Russian people never give up once they set out to do anything; it may be delayed, but never defeated. There is, of course, much feeling in the East between the Russians and the Japanese, and there are many persons in both countries who fear that there will be a collision at arms between the nations, and it is a fact that there is a great deal of bad blood. This is seen in all lines, and whatever the result, the feeling, with its effect upon the business relations of the country, will continue for some time."

"The trade of Siberia, especially of the sea coast of that country, is greatly on the increase, and with it the trade of the western coast of America must grow in proportion. There is no place in the East where the growth of the American trade is so well shown as in the Siberian towns. For instance, the government itself is closely watching everything developing in the United States. On the America Maru there was an engineer whose mission to the United States was to investigate the progress in railway equipment. He intends to look into cars and shops and will continue on his way to St. Petersburg, traveling east."

"All over the East there is a feeling of growing trade. In Russia the government is preparing for development along all lines, and is protecting its own people first. There has been a great amount of change in methods of the sealers on the Copper Island rookeries, the Japanese having been warned off by the Russians, and many captures being made during the season. There seems to be a plan among many Japanese sailors of giving their sealers American names, which may account for the reports seeming to include American ships."

"The lady's appetite failed, and, as might be expected, she got weak from want of her proper food. It was, therefore, a hard task (I mean the ordinary home work) it was a hard task to do even the easiest part of it.

In a letter which she was good enough to write on the 23rd of April of this year (1900), Mrs. Saunderson says: "I was in this state for about nine years, as I have already said. The doctors prescribed for me, and I tried scores of things that people recommended of that I came to hear of."

"Although I hoped and prayed that some of these numerous medicines would prove to be just what I needed, none of them did."

"About three years ago some one happened to speak to me of what a splendid remedy Mother Seigel's Syrup is for indigestion, dyspepsia, rheumatism, nervousness, and, in fact, any complaint arising from impurity of the blood.

"I was talked into trying Mother Seigel's Syrup, and have congratulated myself on it from that day to this.

"Before I had finished two bottles I was better, and in a month the neuralgia was gone and my appetite restored. Now I enjoy my meals, sleep well, and have good general health."

"I am well known in Adelaide, and you have my consent to the publication of my case."

McKinley's Will.

CANTON, O., Sept. 30.—The will of President McKinley was admitted to probate today. In pursuance of the wishes of Mrs. McKinley, and upon her signed recommendation, the court appointed Judge William R. Day and Secretary George B. Cortelyou, administrators. A joint administrators' bond of \$100,000 was filed. In their application for letters testamentary Judge Day and Secretary Cortelyou say that the amount of personal property left by the late President will be about \$10,000,000 and of real estate about \$70,000 aggregating about \$10,000. Mrs. McKinley remains in about the same condition. She took her usual outings to day.

Dole Has Not Resigned.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—Henry B. Cooper, Secretary of Hawaii, has arrived today and denied the report that he was bearing the resignation of Governor Dole to the President. Mr. Cooper said that, so far as he knew, Governor Dole not only has not resigned but has no intention of resigning. To him the Governor had not even mentioned or intimated that he had any such purpose in view.

SKIN TORTURES

And Every Distressing Irritation of the Skin and Scalp Instantly Relieved by a Bath with CUTICURA SOAP

And a single anointing with CUTICURA, the great skin cure and panacea. This is the purest, sweetest, most speedy, permanent, and economical treatment for torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, crusted, and pimply skin and scalp humours with loss of hair, and has received the endorsement of physicians, chemists, and nurses throughout the world.

Millions of Women

Use CUTICURA SOAP, exclusively, for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, in the form of baths for annoying irritations, inflammations, and chafings, to free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many sensitive antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, and especially mothers, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. No amount of persuasion can induce those who have once used it to use any other, especially for preserving and purifying the skin, scalp, and hair of infants and children. CUTICURA SOAP combines delicate emollient properties derived from CUTICURA, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients and the most refreshing of flower odours. No other medicated soap ever compounded is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, and hair, and hands. No other foreign or domestic toilet soap, the best toilet soap and best baby soap in the world.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour,

Comprising CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticula; CUTICURA OINTMENT, to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal; and CUTICURA SOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring, and humiliating skin, scalp, and blood humours, with loss of hair, when all else fails. Sold throughout the world. AMST. DEPOT: R. TOWN & CO., SYDNEY, N. S. W. SO. AFRICAN DEPOT: LENNON LTD., CAPE TOWN. "All about the Skin, Scalp, and Hair," free. PORTER DRUG AND CHEM. CO., Sole Prop., BOSTON, U. S. A.

Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Occidental & Oriental S. S. Co. and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned:

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN.

PERU	OCT. 12	AMERICA MARU	OCT. 8
COPTIC	OCT. 22	PEKING	OCT. 18
AMERICA MARU	OCT. 30	GAEPLIC	OCT. 23
PEKING	NOV. 7	HONGKONG MARU	NOV. 1
GAEPLIC	NOV. 14	CHINA	NOV. 9
HONKONG MARU	NOV. 23	DORIC	NOV. 19
CHINA	NOV. 30	NIPPON MARU	NOV. 24
DORIC	DEC. 10	PERU	DEC. 3
NIPPON MARU	DEC. 18	COPTIC	DEC. 18

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

AMERICA MARU	OCT. 8	AMERICA MARU	OCT. 8
PEKING	OCT. 22	GAEPLIC	OCT. 23
HONGKONG MARU	NOV. 1	HONGKONG MARU	NOV. 1
CHINA	NOV. 9	DORIC	NOV. 19
DORIC	NOV. 19	NIPPON MARU	NOV. 24
PERU	DEC. 3	COPTIC	DEC. 18

For general information apply to P. M. S. S. Co.

H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd. AGENTS.

COMPANY WIPE OUT

Command of 9th U. S. Infantry is Slaughtered.

ISAAC D. de Russey of the Eleventh Infantry started for the scene immediately with a battalion. The body of Captain Connell had been tied at the heels, saturated with kerosene, and partly burned. Forty-five bodies have been buried in a trench, leaving seven unaccounted for. The charred remains of many were recovered. In numerous instances the bodies had been badly maimed. Three hundred Macabebes will be dispatched to the scene of the massacre on board the Legaspi.

NEW YORK, Oct. 2.—A cable to the Sun from Manila says: General Chaffee has sent a battalion each of the Seventh and Twenty-sixth Regiments of Samar, and the severest kind of warfare will be waged against the rebels of that district. During the past few months the American troops have been restricted in their operations by rains, which are still prevailing.

The navy, which is co-operating with the army, has sent three gunboats to Samar. Commander Marix will go to the Sun from Manila says: General Chaffee has sent a battalion each of the Seventh and Twenty-sixth Regiments of Samar, and the severest kind of warfare will be waged against the rebels of that district. During the past few months the American troops have been restricted in their operations by rains, which are still prevailing.

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WHARF AND WAVE.

ARRIVED.

Tuesday, October 8.
A. H. str. Californian, Lyons, from
Tacoma.
Schr. Kaluiani, from Ewa.
Str. Lehua, Napua, from Molokai
ports.
Am. bkt. Planter, Chase, 23 days
from San Francisco.

Wednesday, October 9.
O. S. S. Sierra, Houdlette, from San
Francisco.
O. S. S. Sonoma, Van Oterendorp,
from the Colonies.
Str. Iwaiwani, Greene, from Kauai
ports.
Gasol. schr. Eclipse, Townsend, from
Mau and Kona ports.
Tug Leslie Baldwin, from Kahului;
9:30 p. m.

Thursday, October 10.
Am. bkt. Robert Sudden, Jansen,
from Newcastle.
Am. bkt. W. H. Dimond, from San
Francisco.

DEPARTED.

Tuesday, October 8.

S. S. America Maru, Going, for San
Francisco; noon.

Str. Kinau, Freeman, for Hilo and
way ports; noon.

Str. Mauna Loa, Simerson, for Lahaina,
Maalaena, Kona and Kau ports;
12 m.

Str. Claudine, Parker, for Maui
ports; 5 p. m.

Str. Mikahala, Gregory, for Kauai
ports; 5 p. m.

Str. Nihau, Thompson, for Anahola;
5 p. m.

Str. Walealea, Piltz, for Koloa; 4 p. m.

Schr. Lady, for Kauai ports.

Am. schr. Mary E. Foster, Thompson,
for San Francisco.

Wednesday, October 9.

S. S. Sonoma, Van Oterendorp, for
San Francisco; 12 m.

Str. Noeau, Wyman, for Hanamaulu
and Ahukini; 4 p. m.

S. S. Sierra, Houdlette, for the Colonies;
12 p. m.

Schr. Kauai, for Koolau ports.

Schr. Mille Morris, for Koolau ports.

Tug Leslie Baldwin, for Kahului;
11:15 p. m.

Thursday, October 10.

S. S. Sierra, Houdlette, for the Colonies;
6:15 a. m.

Str. J. A. Cummins, Searle, for Oahu
ports.

Str. Iwaiwani, Greene, for Kauai ports;
5 p. m.

STILL IN HANDS
OF THE BRIGANDS

PARIS, Sept. 23.—A Paris newspaper correspondent sends word to the Figaro, on the staff of which he is employed, that he has just returned from a visit to Miss Ellen M. Stone of the American Board of Foreign Missions, who is held by brigands in a mountainous region of Turkey.

The correspondent wires that he succeeded in locating Miss Stone in an almost inaccessible mountain village. The chief of the outlaws permitted the correspondent to see Miss Stone and talk with her. Miss Stone told her visitor that she had been treated with exceeding courtesy ever since her capture. Two brigands were detailed to act as her personal servants, providing her with good food and showing her every attention.

The brigands had instructions to obey her merest whim, and, to show with what degree of consideration she was treated, she told the newspaper man that having exhausted all of the films of her kodak, she had said that she wished she had more. The desire was repeated to the chief of the brigands, who at once posted a courier off to Constantinople to secure a supply for her. This meant a week of steady traveling by mule over dangerous and rocky mountain paths.

The leader of the brigands told the correspondent that unless a ransom of \$10,000 was forthcoming within thirty days Miss Stone would either be put to death or compelled to marry one of the bandits. It is believed that the bandit will keep his word.

The situation recalls the capture by these same brigands in the same region six years ago of Mme. Gerard de Trinville, a beautiful French heiress, who is now a Carmelite nun. Through the dishonesty of a Turkish official by whom the ransom was negotiated, the money failed to reach the bandits. The lovely French girl was therefore forced to become the wife of a member of the outlaw gang. She was rescued seven months later in a battle in which her father killed her bandit husband.

♦♦♦

Hawaiian Village a Failure.

According to the latest advices the Hawaiian Village at the Pan-American Exposition has not lately met with any success.

During the last part of the season it has not made any profits so the whole proposition has been a losing game. Word has come that on the 21st or 22d of September the management canceled the contracts of the performers, who will now start out in business on their own hook.

This was done by the management to save paying for the remainder of the year, which ends October 31.

♦♦♦

THE POSSIBILITIES OF PAIN.

The possibilities of pain are under-

stood in the full by few. In the old days of the thumb-screw and the rack, the boot and the wheel, the study of anatomy was carried on to serve a devilish ingenuity in devising methods of torture more refined and more slow. The study of the sufferings of those who underwent the ordeal of the torture-screws is old, yet every pain of the scorpion has been duplicated by Nature, she can rack the body by rheumatism, or, on the overstrain of the muscle, she can bring about a paralytic condition which she can extend her torment for the sake of agony which to the sufferer seem unbearable.

Yet for Nature's own sake, she provides for the relief of pain, a certain amount of it is the part of the field, in the battle of the field, in some cases it is a relief to the combatants, if they are not too much tortured, they are soon relieved, yet every pain of the scorpion has been duplicated by Nature, she can rack the body by rheumatism, or, on the overstrain of the muscle, she can bring about a paralytic condition which she can extend her torment for the sake of agony which to the sufferer seem unbearable.

President Sloggett selected for the committee E. A. Mott-Smith, Dr. Moore and Dr. Cooper. The committee held a meeting as soon as the board adjourned. Resolutions will be drawn up defining the position of the board, and the committee will call upon leading physicians, and will visit Chief Clerk Wright of the Public Works Department before the public. I will move for the appointment of a committee to take up this matter.

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